

SENATE—Friday, December 3, 1999**FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE ACT**

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to support the Foster Care Independence Act. I am a cosponsor of the foster care bill that was originally introduced in the Senate by our colleague, the late Senator John Chafee. Mr. President, this bill is an enormously important piece of legislation. It provides the means for States to support some of our most vulnerable children—teens who are facing the tenuous position of being dropped from foster care support for the simple reason that they are turning 18.

For many young people, the transition to adulthood is an exciting time of newfound independence. These young people navigate this challenging time with the help and support of their parents and family, secure in the knowledge that a “safety net” awaits them at home.

This momentous transition can be much more daunting, however, for the 20,000 foster children who make the difficult shift from foster care to independence and adulthood. Research has shown that these children—who average four homes in the final 7 years of their foster care—face many challenges when their benefits end and they are left on their own at the age of 18.

Today, there are more than 500,000 children in foster care throughout the United States—young people wrenched from the security of their homes by death, abuse, or other tragedy. For these children, foster parents offer the only support they know, and the abrupt end of care can make transition to adulthood all the more important. We are asking these teens to move out of their foster care and immediately become productive members of society—yet we forget that older foster kids face the same growing pains faced by teens in more stable homes. They are struggling with growing up, struggling with establishing their independence, and struggling to mature and develop their personal identity. But this struggle is made exponentially more difficult when the teens must also face the struggle of housing, poverty, and unemployment.

In 1986, Congress created the Independent Living Program to address the transitional needs of foster children as they reach the age when they are asked to live independently. Studies of teens who are forced to abruptly leave foster care have found that they have a significantly higher-than-normal rate of school dropouts, out-of-wedlock births, homelessness, health and mental health problems, poverty, and unemployment. One 1998 study of former fos-

ter care youth by researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that more than 40 percent of interviewed youth had been homeless, incarcerated, or had received public assistance since leaving State care. This same study found that during the 12- to 18-month period after leaving care, 44 percent of former care youths had difficulty obtaining medical care due to a lack of medical insurance and the high cost of care.

These foster children deserve a safe, stable, and nurturing environment in order for them to become productive, self-sufficient members of society. The Foster Care Independence Act will expand Independent Living Program services to provide this support for foster children who are 18 to 21 years old and are still learning valuable life skills. This bill will enable teens between the ages of 18 and 21 to successfully shift from foster families into independent adulthood. This bill will help teens during this important transition by doubling Independent Living Program funding and expanding access to Medicaid health care and mental health services through their 21st birthday.

Foster children frequently lack a sense of permanency and the skills that are essential to becoming self-reliant and productive adults. Through State-administered Independent Living Programs, foster children will be able to obtain mentoring and personal support. The expanded program will assist older foster care adolescents in obtaining a high school diploma and/or secondary education; career exploration; and preventative health services. They may also use this program to develop vital daily living skills such as budgeting, locating and maintaining housing, and financial planning.

We expect much of our youth because they are the future of our Nation. In turn, we must be willing to give them the support they need to learn, grow, and transition to productive and stable adult lives. The Foster Care Independence Act provides these crucial services for America's older foster children. As Congress works to conclude the first session of the 106th Congress, it is essential that the Senate echo the broad, bipartisan support given to this bill by the U.S. House of Representatives—which recently passed a companion bill by a vote of 380-67—and give these older foster children the stability they deserve.

Mr. President, we have all heard the old adage “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound a cure.” Surely this rings true for helping our older foster children in their transition to adult-

hood. I can think of no better tribute to Senator Chafee, in tribute to his memory and to his life's work as an advocate of America's children, to name this bill in honor of him. And for this reason I rise today in support of the bill and I ask my colleagues to vote for this tremendously important piece of legislation.●

CONTINUED REPORTING OF INTERCEPTED WIRE, ORAL, AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS ACT

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is today considering H.R. 3111 to exempt from automatic elimination and sunset certain reports submitted to Congress that are useful and helpful in informing the Congress and the public about the activities of federal agencies in the enforcement of federal law. Senator HATCH and I offer as an amendment to H.R. 3111 the text of a bill, S. 1769, which I introduced with Chairman HATCH on October 22, 1999 and which passed the Senate on November 5, 1999. This amendment will continue and enhance the current reporting requirements for the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Attorney General on the eavesdropping and surveillance activities of our federal and state law enforcement agencies.

For many years, the Administrative Office (AO) of the Courts has complied with the statutory requirement, in 18 U.S.C. §2519(3), to report to Congress annually the number and nature of federal and state applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral or electronic communications. By letter dated September 3, 1999, the AO advised that it would no longer submit this report because “as of December 21, 1999, the report will no longer be required pursuant to the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995.” I commend the AO for alerting Congress that their responsibility for the wiretap reports would lapse at the end of this year, and for doing so in time for Congress to take action.

The AO has done an excellent job of preparing the wiretap reports. We need to continue the AO's objective work in a consistent manner. If another agency took over this important task at this juncture and the numbers came out in a different format, it would immediately generate questions and concerns over the legitimacy and accuracy of the contents of that report.

In addition, it would create difficulties in comparing statistics from prior

years going back to 1969 and complicate the job of congressional oversight. Furthermore, transferring this reporting duty to another agency might create delays in issuance of the report since no other agency has the methodology in place. Finally, federal, state and local agencies are well accustomed to the reporting methodology developed by the AO. Notifying all these agencies that the reporting standards and agency have changed would inevitably create more confusion and more expense as law enforcement agencies across the country are forced to learn a new system and develop a liaison with a new agency.

The system in place now has worked well and we should avoid any disruptions. We know how quickly law enforcement may be subjected to criticism over their use of these surreptitious surveillance tools and we should avoid aggravating these sensitivities by changing the reporting agency and methodology on little to no notice. I appreciate, however, the AO's interest in transferring the wiretap reporting requirement to another entity. Any such transfer must be accomplished with a minimum of disruption to the collection and reporting of information and with complete assurances that any new entity is able to fulfill this important job as capably as the AO has done.

The amendment would update the reporting requirements currently in place with one additional reporting requirement. Specifically, the amendment would require the wiretap reports prepared beginning in calendar year 2000 to include information on the number of orders in which encryption was encountered and whether such encryption prevented law enforcement from obtaining the plain text of communications intercepted pursuant to such order.

Encryption technology is critical to protect sensitive computer and online information. Yet, the same technology poses challenges to law enforcement when it is exploited by criminals to hide evidence or the fruits of criminal activities. A report by the U.S. Working Group on Organized Crime titled, "Encryption and Evolving Technologies: Tools of Organized Crime and Terrorism," released in 1997, collected anecdotal case studies on the use of encryption in furtherance of criminal activities in order to estimate the future impact of encryption on law enforcement. The report noted the need for "an ongoing study of the affect of encryption and other information technologies on investigations, prosecutions, and intelligence operations." As part of this study, "a database of case information from federal and local law enforcement and intelligence agencies should be established and maintained." Adding a requirement that reports be furnished on the number of occasions

when encryption is encountered by law enforcement is a far more reliable basis than anecdotal evidence on which to assess law enforcement needs and make sensible policy in this area.

The final section of this amendment would codify the information that the Attorney General already provides on pen register and trap and trace device orders, and require further information on where such orders are issued and the types of facilities—telephone, computer, pager or other device—to which the order relates. Under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act ("ECPA") of 1986, P.L. 99-508, codified at 18 U.S.C. 3126, the Attorney General of the United States is required to report annually to the Congress on the number of pen register orders and orders for trap and trace devices applied for by law enforcement agencies of the Department of Justice. As the original sponsor of ECPA, I believed that adequate oversight of the surveillance activities of federal law enforcement could only be accomplished with reporting requirements such as the one included in this law.

The reports furnished by the Attorney General on an annual basis compile information from five components of the Department of Justice: the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the United States Marshals Service and the Office of the Inspector General. The report contains information on the number of original and extension orders made to the courts for authorization to use both pen register and trap and trace devices, information concerning the number of investigations involved, the offenses on which the applications were predicted and the number of people whose telephone facilities were affected.

These specific categories of information are useful, and the amendment would direct the Attorney General to continue providing these specific categories of information. In addition, the amendment would direct the Attorney General to include information on the identity, including the district, of the agency making the application and the person authorizing the order. In this way, the Congress and the public will be informed of those jurisdictions using this surveillance technique—information which is currently not included in the Attorney General's annual reports.

The requirement for preparation of the wiretap reports will soon lapse so I am delighted to see the Senate take prompt action on this legislation to continue the requirement for submission of the wiretap reports and to update the reporting requirements for both the wiretap reports submitted by the AO and the pen register and trap and trace reports submitted by the Attorney General.●

DIGITAL THEFT DETERRENCE AND COPYRIGHT DAMAGES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Senate is today passing an important bill, H.R. 3456, which is the Hatch-Leahy-Schumer "Digital Theft Deterrence and Copyright Damages Improvement Act of 1999." This legislation should help our copyright industries, which in turn helps both those who are employed in those industries and those who enjoy the wealth of consumer products, including books, magazines, movies, and computer software, that makes the vibrant culture of this country the envy of the world.

This legislation has already traveled an unnecessarily bumpy road to get to this stage of final passage, and it should be sent promptly to the President's desk.

On July 1, 1999, the Senate passed four intellectual property bills, which Senator HATCH and I had joined in introducing and which the Judiciary Committee had unanimously reported. Each of these bills (S. 1257, the text of which is considered today as H.R. 3456; S. 1258, the "Patent Fee Integrity and Innovation Protection Act"; S. 1259, the "Trademark Amendments Act"; and S. 1260, the "Copyright Act Technical Corrections Act") make important improvements to our intellectual property laws, and I congratulate Senator HATCH for his leadership in moving these bills promptly through the Committee and the Senate.

Three of those four bills then passed the House without amendment and were signed by the President on August 5, 1999. The House sent back to the Senate S. 1257, the "Digital Theft Deterrence and Copyright Damages Improvement Act," with two modifications which I will describe below. Working with Senator HATCH and our colleagues in the House, we agreed upon additional revisions in the bill, which was then introduced as H.R. 3456 and passed by the House yesterday in time for Senate consideration before the end of this congressional session.

I have long been concerned about reducing the levels of software piracy in this country and around the world. The theft of digital copyrighted works and, in particular, of software, results in lost jobs to American workers, lost taxes to Federal and State governments, and lost revenue to American companies. A recent report released by the Business Software Alliance estimates that worldwide theft of copyrighted software in 1998 amounted to nearly \$11 billion. According to the report, if this "pirated software has instead been legally purchased, the industry would have been able to employ 32,700 more people. In 2008, if software piracy remains at its current rate, 52,700 jobs will be lost in the core software industry." This theft also reflects losses of \$991 million in tax revenue in the United States.

These statistics about the harm done to our economy by the theft of copyrighted software alone, prompted me to introduce the "Criminal Copyright Improvement Act" in both the 104th and 105th Congresses, and to work for passage of this legislation, which was finally enacted as the "No Electronic Theft Act of 1997," Pub. L. 105-147. The current rates of software piracy show that we need to do better to combat this theft, both with enforcement of our current copyright laws and with strengthened copyright laws to deter potential infringers.

The Hatch-Leahy-Schumer "Digital Theft Deterrence and Copyright Damages Improvement Act" would help provide additional deterrence by amending the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §504(c), to increase the amounts of statutory damages recoverable for copyright infringements. These amounts were last increased in 1988 when the United States acceded to the Berne Convention. Specifically, the bill would increase the cap on statutory damages by 50 percent, raising the minimum from \$500 to \$750 and raising the maximum from \$20,000 to \$30,000. In addition, the bill would raise from \$100,000 to \$150,000 the amount of statutory damages for willful infringements.

Courts determining the amount of statutory damages in any given case would have discretion to impose damages within these statutory ranges at just and appropriate levels, depending on the harm caused, ill-gotten profits obtained and the gravity of the offense. The bill preserves provisions of the current law allowing the court to reduce the award of statutory damages to as little as \$200 in cases of innocent infringement and requiring the court to remit damages in certain cases involving nonprofit educational institutions, libraries, archives, or public broadcasting entities.

Finally, the bill provides authority for the Sentencing Commission expeditiously to fulfill its responsibilities under the "No Electronic Theft Act," which directed the Commission to ensure that the guidelines provide for consideration of the retail value and quantity of the items with respect to which the intellectual property offense was committed. Since the time that this law became effective, the Sentencing Commission has not had a full slate of Commissioners serving. In fact, we have had no Commissioners since October, 1998. This situation was corrected on November 10th with the confirmation of seven new Commissioners.

As I noted, the House amended the version of S. 1257 that the Senate passed in July in two ways. First, the original House version of this legislation, H.R. 1761, contained a new proposed enhanced penalty for infringers who engage in a repeated pattern of infringement, but without any scienter requirement. I shared the concerns

raised by the Copyright Office that this provision, absent a willfulness scienter requirement, would permit imposition of the enhanced penalty even against person who negligently, albeit repeatedly, engaged in acts of infringement. Consequently, the Hatch-Leahy-Schumer bill, S. 1257, that we sent to the House in July avoided casting such a wide net, which could chill legitimate fair uses of copyrighted works. Instead, the bill we sent to the House would have created a new tier of statutory damages allowing a court to award damages in the amount of \$250,000 per infringed work where the infringement is part of a willful and repeated pattern or practice of infringement. The entire "pattern and practice" provision, which originated in the House, was removed from the version of S. 1257 sent back to the Senate.

Second, the original House version of this legislation provided a direction to the Sentencing Commission to amend the guidelines to provide an enhancement based upon the retail price of the legitimate items that are infringed and the quantity of the infringing items. I was concerned that this direction would require the Commission and, ultimately, sentencing judges to treat similarly a wide variety of infringement crimes, no matter the type and magnitude of harm. This was a problem we avoided in the carefully crafted Sentencing Commission directive originally passed as part of the "No Electronic Theft Act." Consequently, the version of S. 1257 passed by the Senate in July did not include the directive to the Sentencing Commission. Nevertheless, the House returned S. 1257 to the Senate with the same problematic directive to the Sentencing Commission.

I appreciate that my House colleagues and interested stakeholders have worked over the past months to address my concerns over the breadth of the proposed directive to the Sentencing Commission, and to find a better definition of the categories of cases in which it would be appropriate to compute the applicable sentencing guideline based upon the retail value of the infringed upon item. A better solution than the one contained in the "No Electronic Theft Act" remains elusive, however.

For example, one recent proposal sought to add to S. 1257 a direction to the Sentencing Commission to enhance the guideline offense level for copyright and trademark infringements based upon the retail price of the legitimate products multiplied by the quantity of the infringing products, except where "the infringing products are substantially inferior to the infringed upon products and there is substantial price disparity between the legitimate products and the infringing products." This proposed direction appears to be under-inclusive since it would not allow a guideline enhancement in cases

where fake goods are passed off as the real item to unsuspecting consumers, even though this is clearly a situation in which the Commission may decide to provide an enhancement.

In view of the fact that the full Sentencing Commission has not had an opportunity for the past two years to consider and implement the original direction in the "No Electronic Theft Act," passing a new and flawed directive appears to be both unnecessary and unwise. This is particularly the case since the new Commissioners have already indicated a willingness to consider this issue promptly. In response to questions posed at their confirmation hearings, each of the nominated Sentencing Commissioners indicated that they would make this issue a priority. For example, Judge William Sessions of the District of Vermont specifically noted that:

If confirmed, our first task must be to address Congress' longstanding directives, including implementation of the guidelines pursuant to the NET Act. Congress directed the Sentencing Commission to fashion guidelines under the NET Act that are sufficiently severe to deter such criminal activity. I personally favor addressing penalties under this statute expeditiously.

I fully concur in the judgment of Chairman HATCH that the Sentencing Commission directive provision added by the House should be stricken. The House addressed these concerns by doing just that in the new version of the bill, H.R. 3456, which was introduced and passed by the House yesterday in time for Senate consideration before the end of this session.

This bill represents an improvement in current copyright law, and I commend its final passage.●

ZACHARY FISHER TRIBUTE

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I come before my colleagues today to pay tribute to a great American and dear friend, Mr. Zachary Fisher. Zach led an extraordinary life that included service to his fellow man and to our country. He was a major philanthropic benefactor for the men and women of the United States Armed Forces. His generosity was shared with numerous nonprofit organizations and foundations including causes such as Alzheimer's Disease, military retiree housing, and educational benefits for our men and women in uniform.

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, Zach was ineligible to serve in the armed forces due to a serious knee injury sustained in a construction accident. "I could have cried," he said, recalling the day he was told he did not pass the Marine Corps physical. "I wanted to go defend my country."

Nevertheless, determined to do his part, he aided the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in building coastal fortifications at home. Following the war,

Zach, along with his brothers, earned an international reputation as a leader in the construction industry. Zach spent the rest of his life doing good deeds for his country, turning the wealth he earned as a developer into good will for the men and women of the armed services.

In 1978, Zach founded the Intrepid Museum Foundation to save the historic and battle-scarred aircraft carrier *Intrepid*. Through his efforts the vessel became the home of the Intrepid Sea Air Space Museum, which opened in New York City in 1982. Zach went on to contribute more than \$25 million for the establishment and operation of the Museum, a tribute to the thousands of military men and women who have served and continue to serve our country.

In addition to founding the Intrepid Museum, Zach and his wife Elizabeth also formed the Fisher Armed Services Foundation to provide contributions to families who survive the death of a loved one in the armed service. Since then, the Foundation has supported hundreds of families of military personnel.

The Foundation also provides scholarship funds to active duty and former service members as well as their families. Since 1987, hundreds of students have received significant scholarships to further their education. In 1990, the Fishers began the Fisher House Program, dedicating more than \$15 million to the construction of housing for families of hospitalized military personnel. The houses are designed to provide all the comforts of home and allow families to support one another through their difficult times.

The Presidential Medal of Freedom Award, the highest honor that can be awarded a United States citizen, was presented to Zachary Fisher by President Clinton in 1998. Fisher was awarded the Medal for his steadfast and generous support of the U.S. military. His support of the military was also recognized this year as legislation, which I had the honor of sponsoring in the Senate designating Zachary Fisher as an honorary veteran of the United States Armed Forces. Zach was only the second person ever to receive such a designation. In addition, Zach was also awarded the Congressional Medal of Freedom.

Sadly, Zach lost his long battle with cancer on June 4, 1999. Zach was truly the friend of the everyday soldier. He will be dearly missed and remembered for his selfless devotion to United States service members and their families. Zachary Fisher was a great man who leaves behind a legacy that will continue to better the lives of American men and women for years to come.●

GEORGIA BOARD OF REGENTS

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise before you today to recognize the outstanding achievements and hard work of the Georgia Board of Regents. This dedicated group of men and women has committed itself to improving higher education in the state of Georgia and I am proud of their accomplishments. As John F. Kennedy said, "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education."

Over the past five years, the Regents have developed a commitment to bring the Georgia higher education system into the new millennium through strategic planning and sweeping vision. In October of 1994, just as Dr. Stephen Porch was officially inaugurated as the University System's ninth Chancellor, the Board adopted the first step of a new program, "Access to Academic Excellence for the New Millennium." The Board called for Georgia's public colleges and universities to be recognized for first-rate education, leading edge research and committed public service. The Board's new statement took into account input from various student groups, University and Regent presidents, and leaders in the education community.

Later that same year, the Regents adopted a new set of guiding principles to serve as the foundation for future policy making and modified the affiliated graduate degree structure. This cleared the way for institutions throughout the state to offer graduate programs autonomously, collectively, or under shared authority.

In March of 1995, Chancellor Porch introduced another new policy directive to address the need for "co-reform" of public education in the state. This reform was an effort to recognize that all sectors of education are fundamentally linked and that improvement in one sector requires a comprehensive effort of all sectors. Governor Miller's support of this initiative became a critical element in its success and he appointed a statewide Council to implement the directive.

Throughout 1995, the Board of Regents continued to see successes in its effort to improve the delivery of education throughout Georgia. In June, the Board introduced a new admissions policy with the goal of breaking the cycle of low admissions expectations and inadequate college preparation. The new admissions policy aimed to make such changes in two ways: fostering more effective preparation of students before they are accepted for admission; and broadening the admissions evaluation process to look beyond single quantitative measures such as standardized test scores.

In 1996, the Board approved the framework for a new core curriculum, just eight months after the first meet-

ing of the Advisory Committee meeting. The committee was charged with redesigning the original core curriculum—a redesign that focused on a multidisciplinary effort that maximizes the resources of a particular institution.

All of these efforts came together in December of 1997 when the Board gave final approval on the University System's new admissions policy. This approval included policy on admissions for students without a high school diploma and outlines specific courses that fulfill the College Preparatory Curriculum requirements.

In August of 1998, Chancellor Porch began a tour of all 34 System institutions. He travelled to update faculty, staff, students and elected officials as well as local communities on the progress the University System had made over the past four years, and the work that remains to be done to create a more educated Georgia.

By this fall, the members of the Georgia Board of Regents saw the fruits of their labor. SAT scores of students entering the University System were up, and a survey of state business leaders showed their satisfaction with the quality of the University had increased from two years prior. Plans to increase access to technology were drafted, and an effort to be even more responsive to the educational, economic and fiscal needs of the state was committed. As Ben Franklin once said, "An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest." How true that is.

I once heard Marian Wright Edelman of the Children's Defense Fund say that "service is the rent each of us pays for living." I want to thank the men and women of the Georgia Board of Regents for their service and dedication to the higher educational system in the great state of Georgia. We will all benefit from your efforts.

At this point, I would ask to include in the RECORD the names and hometowns of the distinguished Georgians who have served on the state's Board of Regents from January 1993 to the present.

The material follows:

Thomas F. Allgood, Sr. of Augusta; Shannon L. Amos of Columbus; John Henry Anderson, Jr. of Hawkinsville; David H. (Hal) Averitt of Statesboro; Juanita Powell Baranco of Lithonia; James E. Brown of Dalton; Kenneth W. Cannebra of Atlanta; Connie Carter of Macon; John Howard Clark of Moultrie; S. William Clark of Waycross; J. Tom Coleman of Savannah; W. Lamar Cousins of Marietta; Joel Cowan of Peachtree City; A.W. "Bill" Dahlberg of Atlanta; Suzanne G. Elson of Palm Beach, FL; Dwight Evans of Gulfport, MS; Elsie B. Hand of

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Pelham; Joe Frank Harris of Cartersville; of Macon; Donald M. Leeborn, Jr. of Columbus; Elridge W. McMillian of Atlanta; Martin B. Turner of Columbus; Glenn S. White of Hilton H. Howell, Jr. of Atlanta; George bus; Elridge W. McMillian of Atlanta; Martin Buford; Virgil R. Williams of Stone Mountain; Edgar Jenkins of Jasper; W. NeSmith of Claxton; Barry Phillips of Atlanta; Joel O. Wooten, Jr. of Columbus; and Warren Y. Jobe of Atlanta; Charles H. Jones lanta; Edgar L. Rhodes of Bremen; William James D. Yancy of Columbus.●

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, December 3, 1999

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the 1st session, 106th Congress, did on the following dates report that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOLF):

On November 22, 1999:

H.R. 3194. An act making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

On November 23, 1999:

H.R. 20. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate a visitor center for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River on land owned by the State of New York.

H.R. 100. An act to establish designations for United States Postal Service buildings in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

H.R. 197. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service at 410 North 6th Street in Garden City, Kansas, as the "Clifford R. Hope Post Office".

H.R. 322. An act for the relief of Suchada Kwong.

H.R. 1555. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2116. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a program of extended care services for veterans, to make other improvements in health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to enhance compensation, memorial affairs, and housing programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to improve retirement authorities applicable to judges of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2280. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a cost-of-living-adjustment in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans.

On November 29, 1999:

H.R. 15. An act to designate a portion of the Otay Mountain region of California as wilderness.

H.R. 449. An act to authorize the Gateway Visitor Center at Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 459. An act to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for FERC Project No. 9401, the Mt. Hope Waterpower Project.

H.R. 592. An act to designate a portion of Gateway National Recreation Area as "World War Veterans Park at Miller Field".

H.R. 658. An act to establish the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of

New York as an affiliated area of the National Park System.

H.R. 747. An act to protect the permanent trust funds of the State of Arizona from erosion due to inflation and modify the basis on which distributions are made from those funds.

H.R. 748. An act to amend the Act that established the Keweenaw National Historical Park to require the Secretary of the Interior to consider nominees of various local interests in appointing members of the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission.

H.R. 791. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route of the War of 1812 British invasion of Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, and the route of the American defense, for study for potential addition to the national trails system.

H.R. 970. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to the Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc., for the construction of water supply facilities in Perkins County, South Dakota.

H.R. 1094. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act to broaden the range of discount window loans which may be used as collateral for Federal reserve notes.

H.R. 1104. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer administrative jurisdiction over land within the boundaries of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site to the Archivist of the United States for the construction of a visitor center.

H.R. 1191. An act to designate certain facilities of the United States Postal Service in Chicago, Illinois.

H.R. 1251. An act to designate the United States Postal Service building located at 8850 South 700 East, Sandy, Utah, as the "Noal Cushing Bateman Post Office Building".

H.R. 1327. An act to designate the United States Postal Service building located at 34480 Highway 101 South in Cloverdale, Oregon, as the "Maurine B. Neuberger United States Post Office".

H.R. 1528. An act to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992.

H.R. 1619. An act to amend the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 to expand the boundaries of the Corridor.

H.R. 1665. An act to allow the National Park Service to acquire certain land for addition to the Wilderness Battlefield in Virginia, as previously authorized by law, by purchase or exchange as well as by donation.

H.R. 1693. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the overtime exemption for employees engaged in fire protection activities.

H.R. 1794. An act concerning the participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization (WHO).

H.R. 1887. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish the depiction of animal cruelty.

H.R. 1932. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, in recognition of this outstanding and endur-

ing contributions to civil rights, higher education, the Catholic church, the Nation, and the global community.

H.R. 2079. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain National Forest System lands in the State of South Dakota.

H.R. 2140. An act to improve protection and management of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia.

H.R. 2401. An act to amend the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 to extend the period by which the final report is due and to authorize additional funding.

H.R. 2632. An act to designate certain Federal lands in the Talladega National Forest in the State of Alabama as the Dugger Mountain Wilderness.

H.R. 2737. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Illinois certain Federal land associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to be used as an historic and interpretive site along the trail.

H.R. 2886. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that an adopted alien who is less than 18 years of age may be considered a child under such Act if adopted with or after a sibling who is a child under such Act.

H.R. 2889. An act to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act to provide for acquisition of water and water rights for Central Utah Project purposes, completion of Central Utah project facilities, and implementation of water conservation measures.

H.R. 3257. An act to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to assist the Congressional Budget Office with the scoring of State and local mandates.

H.R. 3373. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in conjunction with the minting of coins by the Republic of Iceland in commemoration of the millennium of the discovery of the new World by Leif Ericson.

H.R. 3381. An act to authorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3456. An act to amend statutory damages provisions of title 17, United States Code.

H.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution conferring status as an honorary veteran of the United States Armed Forces on Zachary Fisher.

H.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution commending the World War II veterans who fought in the Battle of the Bulge, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the second session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOLF), subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the 1st session, 106th Congress, announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

On November 23, 1999:

S. 28. An act to authorize an interpretive center and related visitor facilities within

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the Four Corners Monument Tribal Park, and for other purposes.

S. 67. An act to designate the headquarters building of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "Robert C. Weaver Federal Building".

S. 335. An act to amend chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, to provide for the nonmailability of certain deceptive matter relating to sweepstakes, skill contests, facsimile checks, administrative procedures, orders, and civil penalties relating to such matter, and for other purposes.

S. 416. An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Sisters, Oregon, a certain parcel of land for use in connection with a sewage treatment facility.

S. 438. An act to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, and for other purposes.

S. 548. An act to establish the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historical Site in the State of Ohio.

S. 574. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make corrections to a map relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

S. 580. An act to amend title IX of the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the Agency for Healthcare Policy and Research.

S. 791. An act to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the women's business center program.

S. 1418. An act to provide for the holding of court at Natchez, Mississippi, in the same manner as court is held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and for other purposes.

S. 1595. An act to designate the United States courthouse at 401 West Washington Street in Phoenix, Arizona, as the "Sandra Day O'Connor United States Courthouse".

S. 1866. An act to redesignate the Coastal Barrier Resources System as the "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System".

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

On November 22, 1999:

H.R. 3194. Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the 1st session, 106th Congress, did on the following date present to the President for his approval bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On November 23, 1999:

H.R. 1555. To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intel-

ligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2116. To amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a program of extended care services for veterans, to make other improvements in health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to enhance compensation, memorial affairs, and housing programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to improve retirement authorities applicable to judges of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, and for other purposes.

H.R. 322. For the relief of Suchada Kwong.
H.R. 197. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service at 410 North 6th Street in Garden City, Kansas, as the "Clifford R. Hope Post Office".

H.R. 100. To establish designation for United States Postal Service buildings in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

H.R. 20. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate a visitor center for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River on land owned by the State of New York.

H.R. 2280. To amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans.

On November 30, 1999:

H.R. 15. To designate a portion of the Otay Mountain region of California as wilderness.

H.R. 449. To authorize the Gateway Visitor Center at Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 459. To extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for FERC Project No. 9401, the Mt. Hope Waterpower Project.

H.R. 592. To designate a portion of Gateway National Recreation Area as "World War Veterans Park at Miller Field".

H.R. 658. To establish the Thomas Cole National Historical Site in the State of New York as an affiliated area of the National Park System.

H.R. 747. To protect the permanent trust funds of the State of Arizona from erosion due to inflation and modify the basis on which distributions are made from those funds.

H.R. 748. To amend the Act that established the Keweenaw National Historical Park to require the Secretary of the Interior to consider nominees of various local interests in appointing members of the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission.

H.R. 791. To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route of the War of 1812 British invasion of Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, and the route of the American defense, for study for potential addition to the national trails system.

H.R. 970. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to the Perkins County Rural Water Systems, Inc., for the construction of water supply facilities in Perkins County, South Dakota.

H.R. 1094. To amend the Federal Reserve Act to broaden the range of discount window loans which may be used as collateral for Federal reserve notes.

H.R. 1104. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer administrative jurisdiction over land within the boundaries of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site to the Archivist of the United States for the construction of a visitor center.

H.R. 1191. To designate certain facilities of the United States Postal Service in Chicago, Illinois.

H.R. 1251. To designate the United States Postal Service building located at 8850 South 700 East, Sandy, Utah, as the "Noal Cushing Bateman Post Office Building".

H.R. 1327. To designate the United States Postal Service building located at 34480 Highway 101 South in Cloverdale, Oregon, as the "Maurine B. Neuberger United States Post Office".

H.R. 1528. To reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992.

H.R. 1619. To amend the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 to expand the boundaries of the Corridor.

H.R. 1665. To allow the National Park Service to acquire certain land for addition to the Wilderness Battlefield in Virginia, as previously authorized by law, by purchase or exchange as well as by donation.

H.R. 1693. To amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the overtime exemption for employees engaged in fire protection activities.

H.R. 1794. Concerning the participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization (WHO).

H.R. 1887. To amend title 18, United States Code, to punish the depiction of animal cruelty.

H.R. 1932. To authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, in recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions to civil rights, higher education, the Catholic Church, the Nation, and the global community.

H.R. 2079. To provide for the conveyance of certain National Forest System lands in the State of South Dakota.

H.R. 2140. To improve protection and management of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia.

H.R. 2401. To amend the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 to extend the period by which the final report is due and to authorize additional funding.

H.R. 2632. To designate certain Federal lands in the Talladega National Forest in the State of Alabama as the Dugger Mountain Wilderness.

H.R. 2737. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Illinois certain Federal land associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to be used as an historic and interpretive site along the trail.

H.R. 2886. To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that an adopted alien who is less than 18 years of age may be considered a child under such Act if adopted with or after a sibling who is a child under such Act.

H.R. 2889. To amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act to provide for acquisition of water and water rights for Central Utah Project purposes, completion of Central Utah Project facilities, and implementation of water conservation measures.

H.R. 3257. To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to assist the Congressional Budget Office with the scoring of State and local mandates.

H.R. 3373. To require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in conjunction with the minting of coins by the Republic of Iceland in commemoration of the millennium of the discovery of the New World by Leif Ericson.

H.R. 3381. To reauthorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3456. To amend statutory damages provisions of title 17, United States Code.

H.J. Res. 46. Conferring status as an honorary veteran of the United States Armed Forces on Zachary Fisher.

H.J. Res. 65. Commending the World War II veterans who fought in the Battle of the Bulge, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 85. Appointing the day for the convening of the second session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On October 21, 1999:

H.J. Res. 71. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

On October 22, 1999:

H.R. 560. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at the intersection of Comercio and San Justo Streets, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the "Jose V. Toledo Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

H.R. 1906. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

On October 25, 1999:

H.R. 2561. An act making Appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

On October 27, 1999:

H.R. 356. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property from the United States to Stanislaus County, California.

On October 28, 1999:

H.R. 1663. An act to recognize National Medal of Honor sites in California, Indiana, and South Carolina.

H.R. 2841. An act to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for greater fiscal autonomy consistent with other United States jurisdictions, and for other purposes.

On October 29, 1999:

H.J. Res. 73. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

On October 31, 1999:

H.R. 659. An act to authorize appropriations for the protection of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania, to authorize the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

On November 3, 1999:

H.R. 2367. An act to reauthorize a comprehensive program of support for victims of torture.

On November 5, 1999:

H.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

On November 8, 1999:

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution to grant the consent of Congress to the boundary change between Georgia and South Carolina.

H.R. 1175. An act to locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, a United States citizen, and other Israeli soldiers missing in action.

On November 10, 1999:

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements for the re-

mainder of the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress with respect to any bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2000.

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

On November 12, 1999:

H.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Missouri-Nebraska Boundary Compact.

H.R. 441. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the requirements for the admission of non-immigrant nurses who will practice in health professional shortage areas.

H.R. 609. An act to amend the Export Apple and Pear Act to limit the applicability of the Act to apples.

H.R. 915. An act to authorize a cost of living adjustment in the pay of administrative law judges.

H.R. 974. An act to establish a program to afford high school graduates from the District of Columbia the benefits of in-State tuition at State colleges and universities outside the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2303. An act to direct the Librarian of Congress to prepare the history of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3122. An act to permit the enrollment in the House of Representatives Child Care Center of children of Federal employees who are not employees of the legislative branch.

On November 13, 1999:

H.R. 348. An act to authorize the construction of a monument to honor those who have served the Nation's civil defense and emergency management programs.

H.R. 3061. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend for an additional 2 years the period for admission of an alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S) of such Act, and to authorize appropriations for the refugee assistance program under chapter 2 of title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

On November 18, 1999:

H.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

On November 19, 1999:

H.J. Res. 83. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

On October 21, 1999:

S. 323. An act to redesignate the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument as a national park and establish the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area, and for other purposes.

On October 25, 1999:

S. 322. An act to amend title 4, United States Code, to add the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday to the list of days on which the flag should especially be displayed.

On October 26, 1999:

S. 800. An act to promote and enhance public safety through use of 9-1-1 as the universal emergency assistance number, further deployment of wireless 9-1-1 service, support of States in upgrading 9-1-1 capabilities and

related functions, encouragement of construction and operation of seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable networks for personal wireless services, and for other purposes.

On November 9, 1999:

S. 437. An act to designate the United States courthouse under construction at 333 Las Vegas Boulevard South in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Lloyd D. George United States Courthouse".

S. 1652. An act to designate the Old Executive Office Building located at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building".

On November 12, 1999:

S. 900. An act to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, insurance companies, and other financial service providers, and for other purposes.

On November 20, 1999:

S. 468. An act to improve the effectiveness and performance of Federal financial assistance programs, simplify Federal financial assistance application and reporting requirements, and improve the delivery of services to the public.

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to sine die adjournment of the 1st Session, 106th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On November 24, 1999:

H.R. 2454. An act to assure the long-term conservation of mid-continent light geese and the biological diversity of the ecosystem upon which many North American migratory birds depend, by directing the Secretary of the Interior to implement rules to reduce the overabundant population of mid-continent light geese.

H.R. 2724. An act to make technical corrections to the Water Resources Development Act of 1999.

On November 29, 1999:

H.R. 100. An act to establish designations for the United States Postal Service buildings in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

H.R. 197. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service at 410 North 6th Street in Garden City, Kansas, as the "Clifford R. Hope Post Office".

H.R. 3194. An act making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

On November 30, 1999:

H.R. 2116. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a program of extended care services for veterans, to make other improvements in health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to enhance compensation, memorial affairs, and housing programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to improve retirement authorities applicable to judges of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2280. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependence and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans.

December 3, 1999

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

31319

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE
PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE AD-
JOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to sine die adjournment of the 1st Session, 106th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he

had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

On November 24, 1999:

S. 1235. An act to amend part G of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow railroad police officers to attend the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy for law enforcement training.

On November 29, 1999:

S. 278. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the county of Rio Arriba, New Mexico.

S. 382. An act to establish the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

S. 1398. An act to clarify certain boundaries on maps relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO DR. MANUEL TZAGOURNIS FOR HIS REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER AND TO THE FIELD OF MEDICINE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay special tribute to one of Ohio's most outstanding individuals. Dr. Manuel Tzagournis will be stepping down from his position as Vice President for Health Services at The Ohio State University. He is without question a great physician, a great teacher of medicine, and a very close friend.

Dr. Tzagournis began his long association with Ohio State as an undergraduate student. He earned his bachelor's degree, medical degree, and master's degree from OSU. After medical school, he started his residency at OSU in 1961, and received a fellowship in endocrinology in 1965-66. A very bright and talented physician, he was named an Instructor of Medicine in 1966, promoted to Assistant Professor in 1968, Assistant Dean of the College of Medicine in 1973, and Dean of the College of Medicine in 1981.

In 1983, he was appointed Vice President for Health Services at Ohio State, responsible for all components of the College of Medicine and University Hospitals. And, in 1994, Dr. Tzagournis was named Vice President for Health Sciences with the additional responsibility for academic and fiscal leadership of the colleges of Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, Optometry, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine, and the Comprehensive Cancer Center—Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

Dr. Manuel Tzagournis is not only one of Ohio's best physicians and administrators, he is nationally recognized as an expert in the field of endocrinology. Dr. Tzagournis has written myriad articles in professional journals and several textbook chapters on various medical topics. His professional attributes are remarkable and his contributions to healthcare and medicine are unparalleled.

Manuel Tzagournis has been honored by his colleagues, friends, students, and various medical, academic, and civic organizations for his outstanding contributions to medicine, academia, and the community. He was named to the Board of Directors of the Association of Academic Health Centers in Washington, DC, in 1998. Both chambers of the Ohio General Assembly have honored him for his service and achievements. He has twice been selected to receive the outstanding faculty award by the College of Medicine's student research organization. He received the Health Care Leadership Award from the Hospital Association of Central Ohio in 1996, and received the Distinguished Physician Award from the Hellenic Medical Society of New York.

Mr. Speaker, more significantly than his professional recognitions, Manuel Tzagournis is a devoted husband and father. He and his lovely wife, Madeline, are the proud parents of five wonderful children. I am very happy to say that they are our close friends.

It is often said that America's success is dependent upon the efforts and dedication of her citizens. Dr. Manuel Tzagournis has dedicated his life to the betterment of the lives of others and clearly exemplifies that statement. Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues of the 106th Congress to rise and join me in paying very special tribute to the extraordinary career of Dr. Manuel Tzagournis. We wish him and his family the very best now and in the future.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194,
CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS
AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, today we are on the verge of passing a budget bill that breaks our commitment to effect real change in the areas of Social Security, Medicare reform, prescription drug coverage for seniors, managed care reform, gun control, minimum wage, campaign finance reform, and immigrants rights. Our constituents deserve better than a bill that fails to deliver meaningful solutions to these problems. After a full year in the 106th Republican-controlled Congress, this body has only enacted one significant piece of legislation (the "Financial Modernization Act of 1999"). This breach of duty leaves me no choice but to vote no on H.R. 3194.

We find ourselves six weeks into the 1999-2000 fiscal year without a complete budget and facing an omnibus bill that haphazardly lumps together five of the thirteen necessary appropriations measures needed to keep the government from shutting down. So it should come as no surprise that, six weeks late and with less than 24 hours to read H.R. 3194, we are locked into a final, single vote—yes or no—on a crucial funding bill littered with special interest, deceptive, and other egregious yet-to-be discovered provisions.

Despite Republican promises to protect Social Security, this bill raids the Social Security Trust Fund by at least \$17 billion. Equally offensive is the decision to exclude Congress members' paychecks from the "across the board" spending cut indiscriminately imposed on all discretionary spending. This same irresponsibility manifests itself on the international

front, as a woman's right to choose is threatened by an imprudent return to Reagan-era limits on indispensable aid to respected international family planning organizations.

Things did not have to come to this point. H.R. 3194 could have brought a constructive close to what has otherwise been an unproductive and lost year. Bipartisan cooperation resulted in progress on a number of fronts, including: funding for 100,000 teachers in the classroom, another 50,000 cops on the beat, and additional funding for health-related research. We agreed to promote economic growth by extending the research and experimentation tax credit, and we extended needed relief to Medicare providers. Congress did the right thing by increasing pay for military personnel, meeting our financial obligations in the Middle East under the Wye River Accord, and keeping the bill clean of harmful changes to our environmental laws.

With the end of Congress' session for 1999 in sight, perhaps the best I can say is that we could have built on these successes had the majority in Congress not decided to handle its work like a crash course in legislating. I look forward to next year, when we will be given another opportunity to complete our unfinished business for the American people.

A RESOLUTION PAYING TRIBUTE
TO THE MILLENDER-DORTCH-
PACKARD-BONNETT FAMILY:
ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following tribute for the RECORD.

Whereas, The Black Family, rich in tradition, knowing that archaeologists unearthed human remains nearly two million years old and traced it to the beginning of the Old Stone of Africa; May the historical record of African past be common knowledge of mankind; and

Whereas, The Dortch-Millender families settled in Alabama in the mid 1800's and began a lifelong experience of raising a strong family of offspring with respect, responsibility and courage; who would position themselves in various professions and humanitarian endeavors, but who never forgot where they started; and

Whereas, William Dortch, Sr. married Patsy Packard and from this union came eleven children; Mose Millender married Aurelia Bonnett and from this union came 11 children, with both families very principled and very religious—"You gave us Hope"; and

Whereas, Shelly Millender, Sr. married Everline Dortch and from this union came five children; Dicksey Marie, Nora Lee, Shelly Jr., William Mose, and Juanita—"You gave us Love"; and

Whereas, Dicksey married James Chappell, Sr. and later Vernon Battle; Nora married

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Herbert Mathews, Sr. Shelly married Doris Rice; Juanita married James McDonald, Jr., and from these unions came 19 children—"You taught us to Care" and

Whereas, Wanda, Yolanda, LaMont, James Jr., Gayland, Michelle, Mark, Yuri, Herbert Jr., Eryka, Vikki, Shelly III, Derrick, William, Jr., Valerie, Angela, Sherryll, Michael (Chris), Roderick (Keith), our children—"You gave us Joy"; and

Whereas, Wanda married Ted Levatta; La-Mont married Debra Perkins; James Jr. married Donna Pickney; Mark married Leveta Pretlow; Yuri married Neil David Brown; Herbert married Toni Lecour; Nikki married Maurice Thomas; Angela married Juan Demaris Thomas; Keith married Lori Blair—"You are continuing the tradition of commitment to family" and

Whereas, Our thirteen grandchildren of the offsprings of this family tree are: LaMont Carl, DeJeana Marie, David, DeNae, Courtney Nicole, Cammaron Avery, Kendall, Austin, Chandler, Ayanna Damaris, Ramia Regina, Myles Chandler, Alexandria Katlinmarie—"You give us Promise"; and now therefore, be it

Resolved, that Congresswoman Juanita Millender-McDonald, proudly recognizes the virtue, vision, wisdom and profound love of these family members and prays that God will continue to bless this family for generations yet unknown as we move into a new millennium—2000.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1999.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 3194, the Omnibus Appropriations Bill of 1999. This is massive bill put together at the last minute with very little chance for Members to study its contents. It combines five appropriations bills as well as two very admirable but totally unrelated pieces of legislation. In addition, it contains countless budget gimmicks in order to label it "balanced". In short, it is dishonest.

I cannot in good faith support this agreement which was completed outside the regular budget process, includes untold pork, relies on numerous budget gimmicks and raids the social security trust fund.

The final bill relied on numerous budget gimmicks as offsets: a pay shift for all military and civilian employees by one day at the end of the fiscal year which will push such outlay into the next fiscal year; a transfer of reserves held by the Federal Reserve to on-budget accounts; and an across the board cut of .38 percent in budget authority. In addition, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the already passed appropriation bills will result in spending about \$17 billion of the Social Security trust fund.

Moreover, this bill exceeds all of the balanced budget caps passed in 1997, but masks this action by declaring programs like Head Start, begun in 1964, and the census as emer-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

gency funding. We should forego such a charade and be honest with the American people about the federal budget.

Since my first day here in Congress, I have fought for the protection of Social Security and honest budgeting. This final package, contrary to its supporters claims, raids the Social Security trust fund and threatens the future solvency of Social Security and Medicare. In addition the budgetary gimmicks utilized will only make next year's budget even more difficult.

Congress could have chosen to keep their promise to pass all appropriations in regular order by September 30th. They could have worked with other Members to ensure the final product did not spend any of the Social Security trust fund. Instead, they chose to delay until the eve of Thanksgiving and force a massive and dishonest spending measure on the House. As such, I will oppose this bill and urge my colleagues to do likewise.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY BURKHART

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay special tribute to an outstanding individual from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. For more than thirty years, Larry Burkhart has educated the children of Ottawa, Ohio as a teacher, coach, and current guidance counselor at Ottawa-Glandorf High School.

Larry Burkhart has dedicated much of his life to ensuring that our children are prepared and ready to face their lives. While growing up in Northwest Ohio, Mr. Burkhart first realized the difference that teaching can make in the lives of our youth while attending Miller City High School. After graduating from high school, he went on to college and graduated from Bowling Green State University. Not long after graduation, Larry Burkhart began his long and distinguished career in education by teaching industrial arts.

Larry Burkhart truly has made an enormous difference with his students. Through personal interaction and diligent attention to their academic achievements, he has helped them through some of their biggest successes and disappointments. He spent several years in the classroom before becoming a guidance counselor—a position in which he has served for the past twenty-seven years.

In addition to his service as a teacher and guidance counselor, Larry Burkhart has made an immeasurable difference on the more than 750 athletes he has coached in the last three and a half decades. During that time, he has helped instill in those students the qualities of respect, sportsmanship, competitive spirit, dedication, and hard work. Larry Burkhart's students, both athletes and nonathletes alike, will carry with them throughout their lives the positive aspects he has taught.

Clearly, Larry Burkhart has given freely and unselfishly of his time and energy for the betterment of our children. He understands that our children are the future of our nation and the best way to prepare them to lead is to pro-

vide them with the best education possible. His caring and guidance for his students and his strong support for the profession of education distinguish him as one of the community's most respected educators.

Mr. Speaker, it is often said that America prospers due to the wondrous deeds of her sons and daughters. Without question, Larry Burkhart has dedicated his life to the future of our nation through the education of our children. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Larry Burkhart. For his extraordinary service to education, we salute him and wish both him and his family the very best in the future.

TRIBUTE TO TIM DONOHUE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, November 11, 1999, as the work of this House paused while Americans honored our veterans, we in the congressional community lost a veteran of our own. Timothy Leo Donohoe, a former House doorman and virtual fixture for many years at the Speaker's Lobby East door before his retirement in 1997, died suddenly on Veterans' Day at his home on Capitol Hill. Tim was only 54 years old, and he is greatly missed by the friends he leaves behind.

And, Mr. Speaker, Tim Donohoe leaves many friends. Tim served the Congress for 25 years, most of them for the Doorkeeper and Sergeant-at-Arms, so he knew most everyone who worked on and around the House floor. It was Tim's job as a doorman to know every Member of Congress, including the Senators who often appeared at his door, and he did, whether a Member had been here for 20 years or 20 minutes. Tim also knew the many committee and support staff whose work brought them to the floor, as well as the many members of the Hill press corps who gathered in the Speaker's Lobby looking for news. All who worked with or around Tim appreciated his wit, his good humor, and his reliable information about what was really going on in the House. When the House was in legislative session, Tim was at that door—we could count on it. He always did his job diligently and magnificently, in the grandest traditions of the House.

Everyone who had the good fortune to know Tim Donohoe well agrees that he was one of the kindest, most selfless people one could ever meet. Though these traits may have resulted from a classical Catholic education, which for Tim culminated in a master's degree in theology from St. Paul's College in Washington, I suspect they were innate, simply a manifestation of Tim's character. He cared about others more than himself, and it showed.

Mr. Speaker, our world would be a far better place if there were more like Tim Donohoe. Our world is a better place for Tim's having been here. He is, and will continue to be, sorely missed.

**A RESOLUTION PRESENTING A
MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO THE
LIFE AND LEGACY OF DR. THOMAS
KILGORE, JR.**

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following tribute for the RECORD.

“PRECIOUS IN THE SIGHT OF THE LORD IS THE
DEATH OF HIS SAINT”

Whereas, Thomas Kilgore, Jr. was born on February 20, 1913 in Woodruff, South Carolina—the sixth of twelve children of Thomas and Eugenia Kilgore; and

Whereas, Thomas Kilgore, Jr. received his formal education in Woodruff, Brevard and Asheville, North Carolina, having shown early his profound intellect, he graduated with honors from Morehouse College in 1935; did graduate work at Howard University during 1944–45; and received a Masters of Divinity from Union Theological Seminary in New York City in 1957, and was the recipient of numerous honorary doctoral degrees; and

Whereas, Thomas Kilgore, Jr. accepted God at the early age of 9 and from this spiritual renderance came the most prophetic preacher sought after throughout this nation, and he did not hesitate to inform the world of his calling by God to do His tasks, and was recognized by Ebony Magazine as one of America's 15 greatest black preachers; and

Whereas, Thomas Kilgore, Jr. utilized his brilliant mind to turn his ideas into reality and his vision into fruition, and this combination of intelligence and integrity led him to organize voter registration in schools and the unionization of tobacco workers in Winston-Salem, North Carolina in 1943; and

Whereas, Thomas Kilgore, Jr. helped orchestrate the Kings' March on Washington and directed a prayer pilgrimage for freedom at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington; and was the vanguard in the organization of an all day meeting with all segments of the black community to plan the appropriate memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and

Whereas, Thomas Kilgore, Jr. married Jeannetta Marion Scott in 1936, a lifelong educator, and were the proud parents of two daughters, Lynn Elda and Jini Medina, and the proud grandparents of three: Robin, Niambi, and Okera, and one great grandson, Justen. Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congresswoman Juanita Millender-McDonald, a mentee of his, proudly recognizes this man of vision, courage and wisdom and his distinguished service of humanity to this nation and the world.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1999.

TRIBUTE TO JOE SERNA, JR.

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with profound sadness in my heart to pay tribute to Mr. Joe Serna, Jr.

Joe Serna, Jr. lived a life which exemplified what is best in the American dream.

Joe grew up the son of immigrant farm laborers. Throughout his youth, he worked tire-

lessly on behalf of migrant farm workers under the guidance of his role model, Cesar Chavez. The experience gave Joe great strength of character and led him to dedicate his life to the service of others. As a professor of government and ethics at California State University at Sacramento, Joe continued to be a champion and advocate of migrant worker rights while also reaching out to the young minds in his classrooms.

Joe was elected to the Sacramento City Council on November 3, 1981 and served there until his election as mayor of Sacramento on November 3, 1992. In rising to mayor of Sacramento, Joe became the first Latino mayor of a major California city.

Joe was known by all as a man of the highest ethic and integrity. He was a master coalition builder, always working for the common good. Joe leaves behind a powerful legacy as a revitalizer of his city, and as a crusader for educational reform.

My personal memory of him will be as a friend and role model. He was a man who could have held some of the highest government posts in the Capitol of the United States, Washington, DC. I say this from close, personal knowledge. Instead, Joe chose to serve the people of another great Capitol—Sacramento, my hometown, and the place to which he devoted his life and energy.

Joe Serna, Jr. will be greatly missed in both Sacramento and throughout the State which he so valiantly sought to improve and see prosper.

TRIBUTE TO IVÁN RODRÍGUEZ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Iván Rodríguez, an outstanding Puerto Rican athlete and a very successful baseball player. On Thursday, November 18, Iván was named the 1999 American League Most Valuable Player by the Baseball Writers Association of America. It marks the first time that a catcher has captured an MVP in either league since Thurman Munson of the New York Yankees in 1976. Iván becomes the ninth catcher in major league history to win a Most Valuable Player Award.

It is the sixth MVP for a native of Puerto Rico with the others being Roberto Clemente in 1966, St. Louis' Orlando Cepeda in 1967, Detroit's Willie Hernandez in 1984, and Juan Gonzalez in 1996 and 1998.

Born on November, 30, 1971 in Vega Baja, Puerto Rico, Iván was named on all 28 ballots, with seven 1st place votes, six 2nd place votes, seven 3rd place votes, five 5th place votes, two 6th place votes, and a seventh place vote for 252 points.

Mr. Speaker, Iván batted .332 with 35 homers and 113 RBIs in 144 games in 1999. He established an American League record for home runs by a catcher and was the first backstop in league history with 30 homers, 100 RBIs, and 100 runs scored. Iván also had 25 stolen bases, tied for fifth most ever for a catcher, and was the first major league catch-

er ever with 20+ homers and 20+ steals. He was fifth in the American League in hits (199), and ranked seventh in average, runs (116-tied), and total bases (335). His .332 average was the highest for an American League catcher since New York's Bill Dickey (.332) in 1937).

Behind the plate, Iván won his eighth consecutive Rawlings Gold Glove Award, the second most in history behind Johnny Bench. He threw out 54.2% (39 of 72) of the runners attempting to steal, the fifth straight year he has led the majors in that department. It was the highest percentage since statistics were first kept. Iván also led major league catchers with 141 starts and had ten pure pickoffs.

Iván also captured his sixth consecutive A.L. Silver Slugger Award and was selected as the catcher on the Associated Press Major League All-Star Team.

Through his dedication, discipline, and success in baseball, Iván serves as a role model for millions of youngsters in the United States and Puerto Rico who dream of succeeding, like him, in the world of baseball.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Iván Rodríguez for his contributions and dedication to baseball, as well as for serving as role model for the youth of Puerto Rico and the U.S.A.

**CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194,
CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS
AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000**

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3194 contains a provision exempting from Superfund liability certain transactions in recyclable materials. This exemption is drawn from S. 1528. While Senators LOTT and DASCHLE have provided a basic description of Congress's intent in passing the language, the purpose of this statement is to provide some additional detail on two particular provisions: § 127(g) on the liability of other parties at affected Superfund sites, and § 127(i) on the effect on completed actions.

New § 127 of CERCLA provides that parties who engaged in certain transactions involving recyclable materials “shall not be liable” under the provisions of Superfund. Subsection (g) describes the effect of this bill on the Superfund liability of owner/operators who remain liable at a site. This provision clearly provides that at a Superfund site where some parties are exempted from liability by § 127, the remaining non-exempt owner/operators at the site should not face increased liability as a result of the enactment of § 127. As a result, the liability of owner/operators is to be determined as if § 127 had not been enacted, using the usual and customary factors considering the relative contribution of all parties, both exempt and non-exempt. This provision ensures that any exempted share created by operation of this section is not transferred to owner/operators.

New § 127 also contains transition language which governs how the recycled materials exemption is intended to affect Superfund liability in pending or concluded actions. § 127(i) provides that the exemptions from CERCLA liability shall not affect any concluded judicial or administrative action or any pending judicial action initiated by the United States prior to enactment. One reason for this amendment is to ensure that where a judicial or administrative action has been fully complied with, this bill will not force persons who believed that they had fully settled their liability and claims to revisit those issues.

However, where a consent decree or other judicial order requires enforcement of its terms after the date of enactment, nothing in this section should be interpreted to prevent a person subject to such future enforcement from revisiting the validity of those future obligations in light of the passage of this legislation. § 127(i) should not be interpreted as leading to the fundamentally inequitable result that a person could be forced at some future date to take actions to abide by a consent decree where the legal predicate for the consent decree has changed so substantially that it no longer has a foundation in federal law or conflicts in part with federal law. Congress does not intend the transition language to overrule Supreme Court precedent holding that "parties have no power to require of the court continuing enforcement of rights the statute no longer gives." *System Federation No. 91 v. Wright*, 364 U.S. 642, 652 (1961). Nothing in this legislation prevents parties from filing motions under rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to re-open the consent decree with respect to future obligations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during rollcall vote No. 605. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 605.

SALUTING THE CAREER OF CHIEF DAVID P. NEWSHAM SERVING BURBANK AND THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES FOR NEARLY 3 DECADES

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, today our country is stronger, more secure, and safer than it was just a few short years ago. Nowhere is this more true than in my own district. Today, the City of Burbank and the surrounding communities are among the safest areas in the country. The unique quality of life in my district is due in no small part to the efforts of one distinguished public servant. And today, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him as he

celebrates his retirement—Chief David P. Newsham.

Chief Newsham has been committed to public service for nearly three decades. A native of Long Beach, California, he served in the Air Force for four years and graduated from the University of Redlands with a degree in Management. In 1970 he joined the ranks of the Burbank Police Department as a Reserve Officer. In 1972, he earned his badge as a sworn officer. He would go on to serve in all three divisions of the department—administration, investigation, and as a uniformed patrol officer—gaining invaluable experience that would serve him later as the department's Chief.

In many cities the Police Chief is an appointed administrative role, but not in Burbank. Chief Newsham has distinguished himself throughout the community as a man who is dedicated to making our hometown a better place to live through his own deeds. He is a committed volunteer with the Boy Scouts of America, the Burbank YMCA, the Burbank Kiwanis Club, the American Red Cross and a host of other civic and law enforcement associations.

What's more, he has made community service and accountability a hallmark of his administration. Chief Newsham was instrumental in establishing the Departmental Air Support Program—linking Burbank with nearby communities through a joint air patrol service. He implemented innovative agility and fitness programs for all Burbank officers, and played a key role in the development and completion of the city's new joint Police-Fire headquarters facility.

And Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that I am not the only resident of Burbank to attest to his success as Chief of Police. As the Los Angeles Daily News recently reported, when David Newsham took over the reins as Chief, the city's Elmwood area was riddled with gang activity. Under his leadership, the city took immediate action and, with the help of the courts and community volunteers, cleaned up the Elmwood neighborhood. Today, in the Chief's own words, "the problem down there is gone."

As with all men and women in uniform, the Chief's service extends beyond his daily work in uniform. He is a committed community activist and volunteer, proving that the true meaning of public service is to give back more than we received from our community. As he retires from the Burbank Police Department, Chief Newsham leaves the community a stronger, safer and more prosperous community than it was when he began. In recognition of his nearly three decades of service, and as thanks from a grateful resident of Burbank, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the service of Chief David P. Newsham.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER DAMIEN

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my profoundest condolences to the Sisters of St. Francis and all of the friends of our dear,

beloved Sr. Damien, upon her passing from this life into the next. Sister Mary Damien was a treasured friend and gifted educator in Toledo, Ohio. She was an absolute inspiration, a master craftswoman of teaching, a singularly focused and dedicated educator.

To watch Sr. Damien practice her craft was pure joy. She knew every trick to command the attention of students and to grade them on an infinite variety of skills she hoped they would come to master. I recall, as an adult, visiting her class at Central Catholic High School with a former classmate from Little Flower Grade School, which was attended when Sister Damien was our teacher and principal. As we observed her work with her Geometry students, we remembered and reveled in the moment. She was unrivaled in her trade.

She kept a black notebook on her desk, with the name of each student in it. As the months of the school year went by, there appeared thousands of crosshatches aside each student's name, indicating that student's performance on technical material as well as other measures of performance. Those notebooks were as detailed as the program for the Mars launch. She graded students for everything—from participation to effort to appearance. Though one could never be certain what all the categories were, every student knew there was always room for improvement. I can still hear her teaching students how to spell commonly misspelled words, and remember the distinction she drew between "pupil" and "student" as she tried to get young minds to grow. She had a unique ability to challenge her students to exercise "the gray matter between the ears" even as she never stopped using hers. She embodied a living metaphor for lifelong learning.

Sr. Damien always wore her habit, a most pious Sister of St. Francis. She never pushed religion, but she lived her vows every day. Her holiness and piety moved with her. I must also offer public gratitude to her for her abiding kindness to our family, through good times and those that were difficult. She was always there for us, and I am sure, for countless others. She lived for others, and it was a double joy to know her as we, her students, became adults and shared the wonderful gift of a lifespan together.

Sister Mary Damien was a stern task master, yet beloved by all of her students. We consider ourselves many times blessed to have known her and been helped to grow through her tutelage. What she selflessly gave to all of us—literally thousands of students who were fortunate to sit at her knee—is priceless. Her contributions to others will live through the people she helped to advance educationally and spiritually. What a legacy she has left as she served Christ and our Blessed Mother as a Sister of St. Francis.

**HONORING ONE OF AMERICA'S
FINEST: ISAIAH HILLARD PILLORS**

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a very distinguished gentleman

and to recognize the important life works of one of Los Angeles's finest residents, Mr. Isaiah Hillard Pillors, who passed away on September 10, 1999.

Isaiah H. Pillors was born March 23, 1914 to the union of Ella and Isaiah Hillard Pillors, Sr., in Shreveport, LA. He professed Christ at an early age and later united with Union Mission #1 Baptist Church. He received his early education in the public schools of Caddo Parish including a high school diploma from Central Colored High School in Shreveport. Isaiah then entered Tuskegee Institute, now Tuskegee University, in Tuskegee, AL. During his college years, he performed with the famous Tuskegee Choir whose director was the renowned composer, William L. Dawson. Isaiah also had an opportunity to work with the Great Scientist George Washington Carver. He went on to a Bachelor's degree in Agriculture.

Upon relocating to Los Angeles, CA, Isaiah worked briefly in the shipyards before obtaining a position with the Los Angeles Unified School District where he was employed for 34 years. He immediately joined the renowned Second Baptist Church with his late wife, Johnnie Louise. From his early affiliation with Second Baptist, he actively participated as a very faithful and tireless member. Throughout his 50 plus years of service, he continued his love of music as a dedicated member of the Cathedral Choir. Additionally, Isaiah worked as a Sunday School teacher where he helped to establish audio-visual programs to accompany the regular lesson plans. Famous for his barbecue and his willingness to cook for others, he also directed the weekly activities of the Church's kitchen committee, including the purchase of new kitchen equipment. Several times during my busy schedule, he prepared dinners for my family. He was such a noble man!

Isaiah's other great interest was his alma mater, Tuskegee University. Over a 45-year period, he held a variety of positions with the Los Angeles Tuskegee Alumni Club. His efforts were always geared toward supporting scholarship programs and enhancing overall alumni support for the University. He gave so freely of his time and financial resources.

Until his death, he was an active participant in the Alumni Scholarship Committee and served as the L.A. Club's Chaplain. Recently, he was recognized at the Club's Annual Scholarship Luncheon where a dais chair was set aside in his honor.

Isaiah Pillors was my friend. He was like "Grandpa" to my children. He was one of my strong supporters and admirers. He will truly

be missed by my family, his church family, and all who knew him in the Los Angeles Community.

LARRY A. COLANGELO, FINALIST,
MANUFACTURING ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that one of my outstanding corporate constituents, Larry A. Colangelo, was selected by Ernst & Young as a national finalist for Manufacturing Entrepreneur of the Year.

Larry heads SPD Technologies Inc. on Roosevelt Boulevard in the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania. In the 1980s, SPD had become a dedicated supplier of electrical distribution equipment to the Navy. With the end of the Cold War, SPD came within a week of closing. Larry then took charge and had to figure out how to save the company, its UAW workforce and its hundreds of Pennsylvania retirees and their families.

In 1992, Larry implemented a growth strategy, which included development of new products based on commercial designs; record long-term agreements with labor; diversification into non-military markets; and an effective acquisition/consolidation program. At the same time, he was determined to stay as a critical part of the Navy's industrial base, and to keep faith with his retirees.

This year, SPD is employing more people than ever at Roosevelt Boulevard. The company has become a leading part of L-3 Communications, at a value more than twenty times its distress sale before Larry took over. When Ernst & Young picked Larry A. Colangelo as a finalist for Manufacturing Entrepreneur of the Year, it picked the right man.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Larry Colangelo. He is truly an outstanding entrepreneur and a great American citizen.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MAPPING
SENIORS CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate the Association of

Mapping Seniors who will celebrate their 25th anniversary on December 4, 1999. This social organization is made up of more than 760 employees and former employees of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency. These dedicated men and women have been involved for most of their working lives with the production of Maps, Charts, and Geospatial data, for use in the defense of our nation's security and in support of the men and women of our armed forces. This common bond of service to the nation has been a continuing source of pride and satisfaction to members of the AMS.

REGARDING FORMER
CONGRESSMAN GEORGE BROWN

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to say a few words about our former colleague and ranking Science Committee member George Brown, Jr. His death earlier this year deprived this Congress and this country of a great champion of science and technology. While I worked with him for only a brief time, I felt as though I had known him for years because he had been a colleague and friend of my father and because his reputation was so well known.

George Brown was a man of courage and vision and ideological consistency. In his 34 years of distinguished service in the House, he worked to advance energy and resource conservation, sustainable agriculture, advanced technology development, space exploration, international scientific cooperation, and the integration of technology in education. He summed it up best himself in a New York Times article earlier this year: "I've thought that science could be the basis for a better world, and that's what I've been trying to do all these years."

I join my colleagues in expressing my sorrow at George Brown's untimely passing. I was privileged to have known him.